stant and Disdain ran off together for a quartermile. This did them no good, for neither of them was prominent at any time in the race. Woodflower had a little the best of the start, which was excellent, the best of the year for two-year-olds. Bella was second and Renegade third. In a few strides Bella was in the lead, and at the end of the first fur long she had half a length advantage, with Woodflower second, half a length davantage, with Woodflower second, half a length before Renegade, Le Petit Duc fourth, Winna Ding fifth, Inconstant sixth and Disdain last. Bella's lead was only a neck at the balf-mile post, with Renegade second half a length before Woodflower, she a quarterlength ahead of Winna Ding. Disdain litth, Le Petit Duc sixth, and Inconstant, the favorite, last. The favorite did no better in the second quarter. length ahead of Winna Ding. Disdain fitth, LePetit Duc sixth, and Inconstant, the tavorite, last.
The tavorite did no better in the second quarter,
but Beila ran so well that she
was able to retain her lead. It
was very close, however, for Woodflower
was at Bella's neck and Le Petit Duc was now
third. The pace was too hot for Kenegade, and he
fell back. Beila entered the homestretch still leading Woodflower by a neck and running in a resolute, admirable way. Most of those who saw the
race thought that Woodflower would onlive Beila
in the last furlong, as also has done before, but it
was not so to be. Bella was much the better yesterday, and won the race by a length and a haif in
116'4, Woodflower scond, three lengths before Le
Petit Duc third, Kenegade fourth, two lengths belind Le Petit Duc, Desam fifth, Winna Ding sixth
and Le Donstant last. The wretched running of Inconstant after the speed she bad shown in previous
races was a severe disappointment to Mr. Lordiard
and his friends. Beila seems a greatly improved
fifty, and her victory was very creditable. But
some of those behind her have had too much media.
They were straggling badly at the finish. Mutual
pools, \$125 05.

GIROFLE OUTRUN BY JACK OF HEARTS. Third race-Harvest Handicap, all ages, \$50 each, half forfest, but only \$10 forfest if declared out by July 17, with \$750 added; \$200 to second; distance 14 miles. Sixty nominations and five Starters. The starters were Appleby & Johason's celt Jack of Hearts, by Int-Used-Nellie James, (4 years, 100 pounds, Evans); Snedeker's mare Girofle, by Learnington-Ratan (5, 116, Donohue); Somerby leading for Ranal 6.

Wille's filly Sweet Home, by Knight of St. Patrick—Bittern (4, 103, including 3 over, Holloway); G. L. Lor-flard's genty Volusia, by Pat Mafloy—Vandaha (3, 100, Urai), and P. Lor-flard's geloing Traska, by Paxon—Betty Washington (3, 87, Onley). Pools—Jack of Hearts 8100, I aska 550, Girole \$10, Reld \$20. Books—Jack of Hearts even, Iraska 2 to 1, Girofle 3 to 1, Volusia 10 to 1, Sweet Home 10 to 1. The pace was fast from the first, Itaska making the running. Passing the stand at the close of the first quarter Iraska was a quarter length be ore Volusia, he leading Jack of Hearts by a neck. Sweet Home fourth, and Girofle List. Itaska and Jack of Hearts had it head and head then for a half mile, first one showing a few inches in front and then the other. In the third quarter of the final inde Jack of Hearts got a length away from Itaska, but now Girofle wascoming up swiftly. Half a furlong from the finish line size was at Jack of Hearts's fack, but the difference in weights told heavily, and though she ran a good race and hurried the hight-weighted (avorite, the was beaten. As it was impossible to win, Donobue eased the mare in the last few strides, and Jack ville's filly Sweet Home, by Knight of St. Patrickgood race and hurried the hight-weighted tavorite, the was beaten. As it was impossible to win, Dono-hue cased the mare in the last few strides, and Jack of Hearts won by a length and a half in the fast time of 2:11, Girolle second three lengths before Itaska, Sweet Home fourth three lengths back of Itaska, and Volusia last. Muthal poors, \$12-25. MONITOR BEATEN BY A HEAD.

Fourth race-Free handicap sweepstakes, \$30 each, with \$600 added; \$150 to second; distance, 1% miles. Five starters-G. L. corillard's gelding Monitor, by Glenelg-Minx (6, 126, Costello); Pet tengill's gelding Fair Count, by Dudley-Adele (6, 113, Feakes); Lakeiand's colt Babcock, by Buckden—Ethel Sprague (3, 98, Barrett); Mc., ahou's gelding Baton Rouge, by Bonnie Scotiand—Blondin (aged, 105, Barnes), and Irvin's con Malise, by Waverly—Nellie Gray (4, 113, Holloway). Pools—Monitor \$100, Fair Count \$50, Babcock \$40, field \$20. Bocks—monitor even, Fair Count 4 to 1, Bas-cock 4 to 1, Baton Rouge 4 to 1, Malise 8 to 1. Malise made the running and shower the way for more than a mine, with Monitor second and Fair Count last, while Baton Rouge occupied third place. Malise was a length and a quarter in advance of Monitor as they dashed by the stand after running three-quarters of a mile, Baton Rouge occupied third place. Malise was a length and Monitor, Babcock fourth and Fair Count last. In the second quarter of the final mile Monitor passed Malise, and Fair Count began to run in carnest. Feases handled from with pattelice, discretion and admirable judgment of pace. He did not get up to monitor until the very last stride, and he was hard at work on Fair Count ali the way up the homestreach, the was forced to use the whip when he was opposite the lower end of the grand stand, and, although Costellowas finding anomitor Vigorously, it seemed almost laposatole for Fair Count to beat him. The limsh was about as close as it could be and hot be a dead heat. The judges decided mat Fair Count had won by a head. Amonitor was second four teng has den-Ethel Sprague (3, 98, Barrett); Mchahon's most impossible for Fair Count to beat min. The finish was about as close as it could be and hot be a deatheat. The judges decided out Fair Count had won by a head. Sountor was second four lenging before Maines, Batton Rouge a poor fourth and bab-cock last. Babcock's performance was interable. He was much outclassed and was in trouble all the last half mile. The time was good, 3:06%. Mutual CONSTANTINA GIVEN A PURSE WHICH SHE DID NOT

Fifth race-selling allowances; 34 mile. Four starters-Peiham Stable's gebling Sir Hugh, by Waverly-hillie J. 4, years, 97 pounds, Evansh G. L. Lordiard's filly Memento, by Virgit-Urrica, (3, 104, Ural); Davis's finy Constantina, by Abd-el-Kader-Suubeam, (4, 92, Brennan); and Loveli's Pools-Sir Hugh \$150, Constantina \$50, Mic mento \$35, Godiva \$10. Books—Sir Haga 2 to 1 on Coostanina 5 to 2 against, Memento 4 to 1, Godiva 12 to 1. Sir Haga quickly took the lead, with Constantina second. Sir Haga's lead was a bufflegen, when her had be with Constantina second. Sir Hugu's lead was half length, when they had run a inriong; it was a length and a quarter at the half-ane post and three lengths at the lower turn. At the three quarters post Constantina was within two length quarters post Constantina was within two lengths of him and she steadily gained ri. the homestretch, but he won the race by a neek. To the amazement and indignation of all who saw the finish, the judges decided that Constantina had wen. If such a decision had been made on the Brighton Beach track it would have been called by everyone dishonest. As it was at Monmouth Park, of course, it was only a binner, But such omnaiers have been wonderfully frequent for a race-track of high class. Memento was third, six lengths befind Constantina, and Goulva far back. The time was 116. Martin pools, \$19.26.

Constantina was bought in for \$700.

ANOTHER DECISION WHICH MADE TROUBLE. ANOTHER DECISION WHICH MADE TROUBLE.

WIN.

Sixth race-Billow Stakes, handicap sweepstakes for gentlemen riders, \$25 each, play or pay, with \$300 added, \$75 to the second; 78 mile. Four starters-Carroll Livingston's horse riospodar, by Longiellow-Capitola (5 years, 140 pounds, rander by Mr. Holmes); Pelham Stable's gelding Vampire, by Moccasin-Coquette (3, 140, Arthur Hunter) Mahony Brothers' colt Late Fogle, by Enquirer-Ida Kinney 3, 137, Mr. Ward); and Work's horse Victory, by Billet-Lizzie Vie 5, 140, Mr. Flinter). Pools-Hospodar \$50, Vampire \$30, Lute Fogle 2 to 1, Lute Fogle 2 to 1, Victory 6 to 1. Vampire got the best of the start, with Victory scool, f. ute Fogle 2 to 1 and 1 an pace, and at the end of the first furiong he was two lengths before Victory, Lute Fogie third and Hospodar lists. In the next quarter Victory reached Vampire seaded, with Lute Fogie and itospodar capit lengths behind them. It seemed then anticey that the favorite wound ever eaten Vampire, but in the last quarter Mr. Hosmes got such a spari-out of Hospodar that he dashed up on the extreme outflowed to Vampire's heat. Vampire was on the inside close to the judges. The outside horse arways gots the race in a doubtful finish, and Hospodar was declared the winner. The majority of the spectacors thought that Vampire wos, and there was much hissing, and many cross of "frant," swinning and many cross of "frant," swinning and many cross of "frant," swinning and the second of the actual result as that in Sir Hogh—Constantina race, Vampire and Hospodar finished with their heads nearly Pace, and at the end of the first furioughe was two lengths before Victory, Lute Fogle third and Hos-podar last. In the next quarter Victory reached pire and Hospodar finished with their needs nearly on a line but with the whole breadth of the track between them. The judges decision that Hospodar Woh may have been correct. It was certainly a doubtful finish. But there was nothing doubtful about the result between Sir Hugh and Constantina. That (see Sir Hugh surely won. Line Fogic was fured, a quarter length behind Vampire, while Vic-tory was has, six lengths back of Line Fogle. The time was 1:33 and mutual pools pain \$11 60. KITTY CLARK FIRST OVER THE HURDLES,

Seventh race-Handicap hurdle race for a purse of \$500, \$100 to second; 14 miles over five burdles. Four starters-W. C. Daly's filly Kitty Cark, by Glenelg-Paris Belle (4 years, 150 pounds, Fitzpathick); Curley's gelding Frank Short, by Glen Athol-Belle Brandon (aged, 147, Kenney): Somerville's filly Mrs. Chubbs, by Wanderer-Nannie McDowell (4, 120, Ford), and Rockaway Stable's horse Joe Hunt, by Allie Hunt, dam by Red Eye (aged, 125, Callahan). Pools-Kitty Clark \$60, Joe Hunt \$20, Frank Short 15, Mrs. Chubbs \$10. Books-Kitty Clark 5 to 4 on, Joe Hunt 2 to one against, Frank Short 5 to 2, Mrs. Chubbs 5 to 1. Mrs. Chubbs led for the first quar-cer-prile, with Kutty Clark in close attendance. The infortunate Mrs. C. jumped counsity, her heels knocking every hundle, and her speed only lasted knocking every hurdle, and her speed only lasted three-quarters of a mile. Kitty chara went to first piace on taking the second hurdle, a short distance beyond the stant, and was never headed after that. Joe Hunt did some fair racing up to the last quarter, but Kitty Clark was much superior to any of them. Frank Short made such a rush after charring the last hurdle that he seemed dangerous, but at the critical moment he swerved badly, and Kitty Clark won by three lengths, Frank Short second, six

lengths before Joe Hunt, Mrs. Chubbs far back. Mutual pools, \$9.70. Wednesday will be the next day of racing at Long Branch.

RACING AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 22.-The Cash Handicap, one of the great races of the year, made the grand stand and quarter stretch look as they did in days gone

First race-Parse \$500, for maiden two-year-olds, at \$15 each; those not having been placed second in a race of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 pounds; five furlongs. Starters—Boyle & Co.'s Rho ly Pringle, 105 pounds; H. ham's Barbarian, 110 pounds; Freakness Stable's Senora, 102 pounds; T. W. Doswell's South Anna, 102 pounds; Bowen & Co.'s Baritone, 105 pounds; Carter & Co.'s Bridesmaid, 102 wounds. Blue Grass Belle won the race, Barbarian second and Carlyle third; time, 1:04. The French pools paid \$16.10.

Second race-Cash Handicap-Sweepstakes for all ages. \$10 each at the time of entry, and \$15 additional for starters, with \$800 added, the owner of the second to receive \$150, and the third \$50 out of the stakes; 60 sub-

Scribers; one mile and a furlong.

Starters—E. J. McElmeel's General Monroe, 4 years, 106 pounds; O. Bowie's Tuscaloosa, 3 years, 95 pounds; C. Boyle's Spri gueld, 4 years, 103 pounds; C. Boyle's Ada Glenn, 6 years, 115 pounds; J. A. Grinstead's Ada Glenn, 6 years, 115 pounds; J. A. Williams's Checkmate, aged, 127 pounds; M. Young's Boothack, 4 years, 113 pounds; M. Young's Boothack, 3 years, 97 pounds; M. Young's Monogram, 3 years, 107 pounds, M. Young's Monogram, 3 years, 107 pounds; M. Young's Monogram, 3 years, 107 pounds, Reothack you the race; Boatman second, 5pringheld third, 11m, 11543. The French poels paid \$14 30. Boothack burst a blood vessel while running.

Third race—Purse \$700, for all ages, of which \$100 to the second, and the entrance money, \$20 each, to be divided between the owners of the scond and third across; whiners in 1882 of any race of the value of \$1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra; herses not having won any race in 1882, when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 pounds; infidens allowed, if three years old, 10 pounds; if four years, 15 pounds; if five years or upward; 20 pounds; one mile and the furious. Starters—C. Read's Thora, 4 years, 118 pounds; A. Burnham's Frankie B., 3 years, 100 pounds; W. H. Chepped's John Sullivan, 3years, 100 pounds; M. H. Chepped's John Sullivan, 3years, 100 pounds; M. H. Chepped's John Sullivan, 3years, 100 pounds; Therace was won by Thora, with Frankie B. second and John Sullivan third. Time, 2.51.

Fourth race—Purse, \$400, for all ages; entrance \$10 enea; selling allowances; three-quarters of a mile. Starters—E. Lond's Willie Parker (3 years, 86 pounds); B. McCiellan's Explorer (4, 87); J. Walaen's Antrim (2, 72); W. P. Bara's Iota (6, 100); Dwyer Brothers' Charley Gorham (aged, 93). Iota won the race, Antrim second, Explorer thru. Time, 1:16. The French pools paid \$560. scribers; one mile and a furlong. Starters-E. J. McElmeel's General Monroe, 4 years,

RACING AT BRIGHTON. The racing at Brighton Beach yesterday was well attended. The winners were Hotacaimie, Monk, Kinney, Hickory Jim and Ingomar. A jockey named Raymond narrowly escaped being killed in the steeple-

The first race was for a purse of \$200; for three-year olds that have run and not won at Brighton Beach this year; & mile. There were ten starfors. The start was a poor one. Hotschimie won by half a length. Medusa, the lavorite, was second, and Eilie H. third. The time was 1:18. French pools paid \$63.30. Belle of the North, Cliquot, Odette, Willie Hugues, the Gaberlunzie colt and Shipper Dance also ran. The second race was for a purse of \$250; the winner

The second race was for a purse of \$250; the winner to be sold at an tion; selling allowances; I mile. Watchman led to the half-mile pole, where Bill Bird showed in front. At the turn into the homesteten Mouk, the favorite, was in front, de won easily by three-quarters of a length. Watchman was second and Bill Bird third. The time was 1:35. French pools paid \$8.55. Falcombridge and Jesse James followed in the order named. The winner was entered at \$600, and was bid in by instowner, W. C. Daly, for \$850.

The tand race was for a purse of \$200; for beaten horses; 75 mile. Kinney got the best of the start. The favorite, Latey Mar, and Potomac were almost left at the post. Carrie G. ran into the feace at the first turn and was out of the race. Kinney held the lead throughout, and won easily by a length. Sportsman was second and Effic H. third. The time was 1:30. Frence pools paid \$75.35. Potomac, Lucy May and Jim Rideeway followed in the order asmed. Lacy May broke down. The fourth race was for a purse of \$200; for all ages; 55 mile. Hickory Jim got the best of a poor start. Cordova was amnost act at the post. Hickory Jim led all the way, and won by a length. Garfiell was second and the way, and won by a length. Garfiell was second and Cordova third. The time was 1:24. Frence pools paid \$14.55. Faith, Gienara and Vanguard followed in The difficults for a

had \$14.85. Falth, Grenara and the order named.

The fifth ann hast race was a handleap steeplechase for a purse of \$250; over the short course. Virgil Lear Is d to the inst j mip, where his packey fed. John it lead to have next unap, when he fell, throwing his jocacy, Kaymond. He was not seriously thursed. Eva A. led over the remainder of the jumps, but Ingonar went to the front when entering the flat, and won castly by two lengths. Mosentering the flat, and won castly by two lengths. Mosentering the flat, and won castly by

CRUISE OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB. A group of white sails lay almost motionless in the Sound off Larchmont Manor yesterday. The various yachts owned by the Atlantic Yacht Ciub, of Brooklyn, had assembled there, the club having appointed yesterday as the day on which to start on their annual course up the sound. Until the time for starting, however, it looked dubious whether the yachts could start at all, as the breeze was perpendicular, if there was any. Some of the yachts had sailed up to flarchmout in the morning. Others waited until after-Larchmont in the morning. Others walted until afternoon and leaf to here unromantic locking tracts to get
them to the read avoirs in time. A number of the
yacasamen arrived at Larchmont on the 3500 p. in,
train, and not long afterward the signal to start was
given. The mirbor has at that time become well dotted
with vessels, when wer gaining dreamly to and fro.
A number of the yacuts of the Larchmont Club were our
to wecome the visitors, several of the yacutsmen being
nembers of bota clubs. Other yachts sation over from
sants Point and other paces on Long Island.
The yacuts were formed in two divisions. The first
division, classes C, D and E, under Vice-Commonder
to were, instincted time stoop sagitta, if C, ward owner;

The yacuts were formed in two divisions. The first division, classes C, D and E, in, der Vice-commonore mover, metaded the stoop sagitta, if, C, ward owner; sloop Echpse, E. A. Whilard owner; sloop Erfacts, Charles R, Finn and Joseph Eartowhers; sloop Annie, Garret S, Boice owner; sloop Fracts, I. A. Hovels owner; sloop Bover, W. E. Isenia, owner; sloop Lutine, F. C. Grintias, owner; sloop Lutine, F. C. Grintias, owner; catboat Hypatin, E. B. Havens owner. The second division, classes A and B, under Captau Peet, included the schooner Amanna, Commondore W. Romeya Verniye Gwiner; schooner Louis, witham A. Cole owner; schooler Sunshine, Captain William Peet. The schooner schooler Sunshine, Captain William Peet. The schooner in the Crussoer, Poliphin, Grinn and Triton started on up the Sound early in the afternoon. The fleet started on the crusse at 1750 p. m. on a signal gub being fred on the Atalania. The Atalania was the first open out in the Sound and caten the signit southwest breeze. Her mad over the others was due in a great measure to the

LAWN TENNIS ON STATEN ISLAND. Notwithstanding a heavy rain shower it was decided to play the double match game of lawn tennis yesterday afternoon between Mr. Scars and Dr. Dwight, of Boston, and two members of the staten Island Cho.
Mr. Glynn being unavoidably absent Mr. Eldridge was Mr. Glynn being unavoidably absent Mr. Eldridge was substituted, with Mr. Hankine. During the first "set" the ground was wet, and the grass slippery, but the sun dried the moisture. The concluding "sets" were played in the presence of a large crowd. The Staten Islanders won the toos, and the hostons led off the service. Eoston secured the first game; Staten Islanders the next three, and the first set 6 to 4. The bostons won the large next "sets" und the match, the score being 6-1, 6-5 and 6-2. The third "set" was body contested. The games about five all, and the last game was very closely longist, "denice" being called seven times. After this the staten islanders seemed to lose energy, and Boston won the last set easily.

POLICEMEN AT THE OAR. A mile and a half straight away single scull race took place on the Hariem River yesterday after noon between Michael Carroll, of the Steamboat Squad and Paul Hasslacher, of the Eighteenth Folice Precinct.
The prize was a gold medial carroll led during the first
200 yards, but Hasslacher got in front when he
pleased and rowed his adversary down, winning by six
lengths.

RACING FOR THE CANOE CHAMPIONSHIP. The race for the championship of the New-York Canoe Club was held yesterday at New-Brighton The following canoes were entered: Tramp, C. P. Oudin ; Dot, C. B. Vaux ; Wraita, D. Vaux, and Ripple, W. W. Whitlock. The course, five miles in length, was first covered by Dot in 1 hour, 632 minutes. Ripple came in second. The prize, a silver cup, was presented to C. B. Vanx. By the conditions of the race the winner is open to a challenge for thirty days, after which he holds the Vaux. By

A GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Gettysburg, Penn., July 22.-The annual encampment of the Pennsylvania Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, which opened here last In the comparison of including the comparison of the Republic, which opened here last evening with the arrival of some hundreds of excursionists, is now fairly under way, James M. Vanderslice, De. partment Commander, being in command. Representa-tives from over 100 posts are here, with about 1,500 men-nicady in camp, ire, which many Patiadelphinis and the Weccace Legion Band. So far the attendance is greater than in any previous year.

THOMAS HUGHES APPOINTED A JUDGE. London, July 22.-Thomas Hughes, the popular author, has been appointed a County Court Judge. ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

DIPLOMATIC DELAYS AND A SAILOR'S SOLU-

TION. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] London, July 11.

The irony of fate is a phrase which must do duty once more to describe the situation of England, or rather of the English Government, with respect to dertaking to chastise Arabi for his past offences, or Egypt. It is by no wish of his own that Mr. Gladstone finds hunself at war with Arabi. An Oriental dive, or to restore the status quo. The Govhave had a bad quarter of an hour. All Mr. Gladstone's views have been dead against the occupation of Egypt. He has maintained the irresponsibility of England with reference to all Egyptian questions outside of finance. He opposed, denou ced, ridiculed the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. He has never given the least as not to the opinion held by a powerful party in England that it is the business and duty of England to protect the Suez Canal. Pressed with the argument that more than threefourths of the tonnage passing through the canal is Engli h, he met it with something very like a sneer. "What then?" he may be conceived as saying, " we don't own the canal, we did not make it, we

have no controlling financial interest in it, we have no jurisdiction over the territory through which it passes, we have not a foothold in Egypt, politically speaking, we are friendly with the Suzerain of Egypt, diplomatically speaking, and friends in every sense to the present Khedive, whom we helped place on his throne. You might as well ask us to assume a control over the Northern Railway of France because it carries English passengers to Paris."

No doubt Mr. Gladstone would say he still adhered to these views. He did say as much the other day when challenged in the House about a cert in ar ticle he had written some years ago in The Mineteenth Century. It is Arabi who has forced Mr. Gladstone's hand. From the moment Arabi appeared on the scene some sort of intervention was foreshindowed. If Machiavellian theories of diplomacy were now in vogue, it might be said that Arabi was a tool, and that England had encouraged him and led him on step by step in a career which could have but one end, and that a fatal one to him and a useful one to England. We all know that nothing of that sort has really taken place. Of what has really taken place it is not possible to speak in those terms of ealogy one would like to employ in describing the action of such a Government as this. Long after Arabi and the Egyptian colonels were first heard of, an optimistic notion had possession of the English Foreign Office. The view which was expressed by some of those on the spot, that Arabi might prove difficult to get rid of, was lightly put aside. To follow the stages of the controversy would take us too far, and the leading facts are fresh in all memories. Those who have considered the matter most closely will be the first to agree that Lord Granville showed a marked reluctance throughout to anything like resolute measures.

One explanation of his hesitation is supplied by the more than singular attitude of the French Government. One not less potent is to be found nearer home; one or more than one. Lord Granville himself is not a Lord Palmerston. An accomplished diplomatist he is; a most capable and experienced head of the Foreign Office in peaceful times. But the statesman he resembles is Lord Melbourne, and he has carried the can't-you-let-italone-policy to the most persions lengths. Hampered he certainly was by the French alliance itself, so far as Egypt is concerned, a legacy for Lord Salis bury. A French alliance is a good thing for certain purposes. The difficulty in these days of shifting Governments, and vaccillating Legislatures and violent ciddles of French public opinion, and an utterly unscrapulous. French press, is to them what a French alitance means. Lord Gravville has found it to mean, within the last twelvemonth at least, three things. Before the Tunes expedition France would have actively intervened; after the criminal folly of Tunis, joint intervention was tacitly understood to be abandoned, and presently France took up an attitude of extreme hostility to the only solution which for a time the rest of Europe could agree on, viz: intervention by Turkey under strict European supervision, and solely to restore order. The most damaging criterism upon Lord Granville was that during this prolonged period he followed too closely in the wake of his French ally. When England first proposed a conference France declined. When France acquiesced. The epis Dual Note is perhaps without precedent. There have not been many English Ministers of late who would have put their hands to a State paper of such gravity of which they did not approve, and then contented themselves with remarking in a private conversation to the French Ambassador that they had no belief anything would come of it.

In the midst of all this diplomatic display, English public opinion was slowly, very slowly maturing. Egypt became as regular a topic at questiontime in the House of Commons as Ireland itself. But for Ireland, and one other circumstance, the country would long since have been roused. other circumstance was the obviously partisan and often frivolous and imperiment nature of the attack to which Ministers are sub jected. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Sir Drummond Wolff are not quite the sort of men to take the lead in a great question, or whom great popular bodies will accept as chiefs. The agonics of the Egyptian bondholders affected the general public but little. Slowly, however, the notion got abroad that England was being builted by Arabi. If it be possible to fix the moment when English public opinion underwent a decided change, I should say it was the moment when the ultimatum was presented and flang back in the face of the English and French Consuls-General, and when Sir Charles Dilke rose, in his place in Parliament, to explain that it was not an ultimatum, because an ultimatum, in the language of diplomacy, means a document addressed by one sovercian power to another. The thunder of Admiral Seymons's guns is but the echo of the savage growl which was then heard, and which is John Bull's usual way of intimating that he is not disposed to stand any more

But in justice to Lord Granville, and especially to Mr. Gladstone, this remains to be said. Slow as they have been, tolerant of insult as they have been, assenting, as they strangely did, to a proposal for a Conference which seemed to put the honor of England into the hands of other Powers, of whom none loves her, they have never swerved from one resolve. Those who know anything about the real purpose of the Government know this: that whatever might be the decision of the Conference, Arabi would have to go. It is, of course, the Conference which has been the cause of the delay in executing this resolve; a delay which has been most damaging to English prestige in the East. England having consented to take part in the Conference, her hands are tied; politically and diptomatically tied so long as the Conference chose to protract its debates. The Khedive was another embarrassment. Mr. Gladstone considered himself bound to stand by Prince Tewfik. Down to the time when he received back Arabi as Minister of War, or even later, it was considered in Downing Street that the Khedive, had acted loyally in circumstances of great difficulty, and at great risk both to his throne and his personal safety. His subsequent conduct has been more obscure, but on the whole his claim on England is thought to hold good, and never has any English Minister lent an ear to the French propo-In this enumeration of incidents and influences I

have not said a word on the causes that he deepest, not a word on the Eastern question, or on England's position as a Mohammedan Power, or on any of the complications arising out of the antagonistic views of the other great Powers, nor yet of the causes of Arabi's appearance and the secrets of his strength explains the deep satisfaction with which the news [Mr. Athers paper is published in fall on our Fourth page.] Wales, and the owner of the second as a fashion-

from Alexandria is received this morning. For once the country is united-the few impracticables who never unite in anything, excepted. Both the great parties are at one, and Admiral Seymour is the hero of the hour. He it is who has burst the bonds even of the Conference. Over and over again the public has been told that England is not acting with any view to settling the Egyptian, much less the Eastern question, by herself. She is not even now unto expel him from the counsels of the Khewould say be is the Munister of Destiny. If any- ernment of England is still a party Johnson's Olivette, 104 pounds; J. E. Kelly's Carlyle, body had told Mr. Gladstone in April, 1880, that in to the Conference; still parleying with 105 pounds; J. A. Grinstend's Blue Grass Belle, 102 a little more than two years he would be ordering pounds; J. Reber's St. Parick, 105 pounds; L. Grathe bombardment of Alexandria, the prophet would at Alexandria between the English fleet and the Egyptian forts, it is simply and solely because the commander of the fleet found his safety menaced by continued military activity on shore. Admiral Seymour, in a word, told his superiors at home that he must be allowed to knock the forts to pieces or he would no longer be responsible for the safety of the fleet under his command. He, too, sent an ultimatum, if Sir Charles Dilke will allow the word to be

used, and he is acting upon his ultimatum. For such distinctions and subtleties, repeat, the English here at home care little. What they care for is the honor of the English name and flag. They have listened from day to day, and at last from hour to hour, with ever growing impatience for the roar of English cannons, which have been too long silent. What will follow they don't know-nobody knows. But this at least is clear, that they are knocking to pieces the forts which have defied an English fleet, and announcing the loom of the adventurer who has insulted the English flag. Here in London it is raining hard and bitterly cold. July day though it be. But the streets are filled with a joyful multitude, and every bull-tin from Admiral Seymour is hailed with shouts of irrepressible delight.

EMERSON DAY AT CONCORD.

MEMORIES OF THE POET AND PHILOSOPHER ADDRESSES BY THE REV. DR. BAUTOL, W. T. HAR-EIS AND OTHERS-POEM BY MR. ALCOIT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CONCORD, Mass, July 22.-The School of Philosophy, and the whole town of Concord as well, to-day paid tribute to the memory of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The Town Hall was filled by a cultured audience when the services opened at 9 o'clock. Above the platform was an oil painting of Mr. Emerson, taken twenty years ago. Around this were entwined the National colors, portrait in front of the platform represented him in his riper age. The usually bare walls were prettily decorated, and evergreen was everywhere visible. On either side of the desk were large mausoleums of evergreen. On the platform there was a bust of Emerson, with a wreath on the brow, contributed by Miss Alcott. Columns of sweet peas and wild flowers from the neighboring woods were on every hand. These decorations were arranged by the young ladies of Concord There were present, among others, Mrs, Ednah D. Cheney, Dr. McCosh, George Parsons Lathrop, Dr. Wilder, the Rev. Dr. Holland, Mrs. Junia Ward Howe and Mr. Alcott.

The services opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Holland, of Chicago. The principal event of the morning, was an

address by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol, on "The Nature of Knowledge-Emerson's Way." In it he

I feel the magnetism from the name of on never accounted unbelieving save by such as he has soared our of sight of min the heaven of faith. If I can bring back for a moment that light of our day which Emerson was, it will be a sober jey; for to have lived in the same time with him, to have been his frem and snared his love, not demonstrative because loath to ask any return, is a memorable privilege. He is not dead nor in the past tense. Is it for being old and for gettal that we sometimes ask after the health of those we know are gone! No particular favor from an acquaintance with Emerson would it become any of us to owell of. The fire of Emerson's gehius was love for all. But we are not over his coffin. I think the genus of Emerson, the fresh must of his imagery as of good, the power that made his words like coins used for the first time, every syliable's edge bright and unworn, was an offspring of face wedding of marter and mind. He mad a foregion of the unity of incse two in all organized tanges. But we did not find the secret in the shape, nor were the outward and inward to him of equal worth; the unapparent, investible elemant power and Godhead were pror in his view as much as in the Apostic Faul's, and as though be were writing the Episte to the Romans. He was inspired, influenced, sent. In the execution of his orders he was much as in the Apostic Faul's, and as though be were writing the Episte to the Romans. He was inspired, influenced, sent. In the execution of his orders he was much as in the Apostic Faul's, and as though be the result of matter made very "thin." He sazed at or after the mapparent as a sallor or furnive dairy like of the North Star. He liked Bonnoutt's word, "History is a fable astreed upon," and wrote; "Time distributes into summer ether the solid angularity of mets." He saw, like a spriftmal homosopath, the highest potency in the largest autition, and treuchious ferces in the least space. This is nature's law; the arg is made of the little. It is not the fault, but an analon made of

the learner with whem the soul commits adulter withdrawing its wors ip from God. Emerson behelf the sides, and from the hear of God he derived the

be this ides, and from the bear, or God he derived the secret drops of life.

Emerson had no code or system or creed; no comprebensive, gractical view of principles, but only keen, single perceptions, tatally certain within whatever delance surveyed and brought is sperfect instrument or branth-o-losite to hear upon. He was an issuad rather than a star; and as Homer, shakespeare and Goethe were not sund the mighty Browning is not. His side is a crisp and insular; he himself is a tobe without seam, all of one piece; his load is a certainent. His thoughts are a selection of leads to be strong, all belonging together, by their perfect shape and one, but the best lines are like a succession of rockets, with their flerree salles, sammutrains and manksome curves, opening whice glimpers of the key, His poems and essays are songs not symptomics, ode not dramas. But there was a time in his mad so constant and sweet that he eared not for chords and pies. merson delighted in a good voice, and no man in oter: this sage was a bard, too, supreme on this e sea, and destined to surv. call the rest. ter; this sag" was a barry call the rest. His stra-sea, and destined to survive all the rest. His stra-gifts, enimings of nature, sounds of the wind bla-where it liste b," things from some far-off celes are, articulated but not created with any consing ve-re, articulated but not created with any consing verhere, articulated this had created with any change ten-rioquism. He rides and converses with the Lord, he herers his key as he listens to repeat some scraphic rain; and so to receive and communicate is the highest each of the human soul. It is possible that the scien-fle statements of our time will pass away before new guits or be made trivial by a deeper discernment; but a long as our language lasts those readen rances of God high we call poetic will display that "house of many manisons" in which they are practised and to hose spacious felicities they lead.

which we call poetic will display that "house of many manistus" in which they are practised and to whose spacious felicities they lead.

There is but one edge of battic in modern thought; all other controversies are trifles to this - whether we come of the uncertain, mailive and unavare, as a Living One. Is self-made substance and escence all I is what we call som an expression, accident, incident only of that I tresent, repudiate the quacks. But I fit is eso, let me go accidentally as I came, I care not how soon. I am not grateful that I exist, and there is no biaspheny in so sying, as, by supposition, there is none for me to blasphenic. Nobody's feelings are hart, nobody is there. But we are not at the end. In a score of years the whole new popular form of knowledge may change. God may show this face again, but life will not do it through a development theory. My trends, He has not withurnawn from us the light of His countenance. But that religion may be a power, there must be some common confession church. Emerson feared the exercises of radicalism and went to meeting regularity in his last days. I count it a spiritual assent in him, not an intellectual assent in him, To Emerson's school of character who would not belong! Bid any one know him and not take a lesson in nobility! What rebuke did eavy need out from his look! No courtesy to others but he owed to himself! Could manners finer than his bloom on the genealogic tree of earls and kings! His tongue turned every other; his presence ranked all companies. "Where mankind sits is the head of the table." It was not to boast, but to bow. Emerson was one of those with the power of drawing from the upper atmosphere, occapied by the Unseen from who ever the mankind sits is the head of the table." It was not to boast, but to bow. Emerson was one of those with the power of drawing from the upper atmosphere, occapied by the Unseen from the model of the athle. If was not to boast, but to bow, the fellowship, surmised, hoped for and enjoyed, makes it worth white to li

Following Dr. Bartol were: "Ion: a Monody on Emerson," by A. Bronson Alcott, and short remarks on "Emerson as a Poet," by Joel Benton, of Amenia, N. Y. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others then participated in a discussion of the merits of this won derful genius. The principal addresses of the afternoon session were those of Professor W. T. Harris in Egypt. It is the attitude of the English Gov- on "The Dialectical Unity in Emerson's Prose,"

CRITICS AND ACTORS.

WITH SOME COMMENTS ON THEIR SOCIAL RELATIONS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! London, July 6.
If I had seen Mr. Mowbray Morris's book "Essays in Dramatic Criticism" in time I never should have

dared dine with Mr. Irving, or if I had dared dine I should not have dared own it. In this alarming book, or rather in the Preface to it, I discover that honest judgment about actors is impossible if a critic has any personal acquaintance with them. Mr. Morris has been a critic and ought to know. Still less, it appears, can the honest critic dine with an actor. If he does, he must judge his host not as an actor but as a "charming, liberal dispenser of champagne and chicken, and other things perhaps even more convenient," With the dark insinuation of this last phrase it were wiser not to deal. Let the 'ondon critics deal with it, among whom Mr. Morris has found but one man "of intelligence and sanity."

The author of this amazing nonsense was once dramatic critic of The Times; a post for which he was deemed it as the son of his father, formerly the manager of that paper in the days when it was known as the leading journal. Other qualifications he had, of which so many of the public as care to open this book may now judge, for Mr. Morris has taken the trouble to reprint the criticisms he contributed to the above-named paper. He ceased, as the story goes, to be its dramatic writer some three months ago-if I recollect rightly-about the time of the production of Romeo and Juliet at the Lyceum. He made t at event the occasion of an attack upon Mr. Irving so bitter that Mr. Irving appealed to the management of the paper. The matter was looked into, and the managers came to the conclusion that Mr. Morris's services would be of more value in some other department of journalism. Hence, perhaps, the present publication. Mr. Morris, I don't doubt, was an "honest" critic. Discreet he was no , but never did he commit an indiscretion so grave as when he undertook to denounce to the public the whole body of his fermer colleagues, and to impute to them base motives and dishonest dealing with their readers. Such an accusation is too preposterous to be met seriously. If it has been noticed it has been noticed, as for example, by Mr. May Thomas in the daily press, with a grave irony to which Mr. Morris may or may

Mr. Morris goes so far as to attack almost by name two of the best journalists of the day, Mr. Sala and Mr. Clement Scott. And why? Because Mr. Sala and Mr. Scott took the liberty of commending a play which Mr. Morris thought a tawdry panorama. In his estimate of the play-the "Youth" of Mr. Augustus Harris.-I entirely agree with Mr. Morris, but not more heartily than I dissent from his estimate of those who disagree with him and with me; an estimate which s ems to me a monstrous impertinence in Mr. Morris, to use no stronger term. "The first performance of a new play," says Mr.

Mowbray Morris, "it is notorious, is no more than a dress rehearsal to which friends are invited as to a private performance of amateurs." It is not notorious. It is not the fact at all, as Mr. Morris implies, in the case of the theatre which he most particularly and persistently attacks, the Lyceum. Certainly Mr. Morris has been in a position to know, if he would but have taken the trouble to know. But I will venture to offer my testimony against his, and to say that I know from my own observation that a great proportion of the first night andiences to whom Mr. Irving submits a new performance is made up of the general public. It is not so easy a matter to pack a pit or gallery. I don't believe it is often done. And as to stalls and boxes, I know that many of the best places in the house are to be had by the first applicant. If they were not, it does not prove that dramatic criticism in the English press is a matter of champague and chteken. The criticism one reads in the English papers is often, I think, too favorable. But to argue, as Mr. Morris does, from lenity of judgment to corrupt and low and mean motives on the part of the critic is not a step toward reform, nor the act of

Mr. Morris's notion about actors is, after all, very much the vulgar one which regards them still as beings apart. The more familiar intercourse which of late years has sprung up between actors and the world in general has not removed all the queer prepossessions about their individuality which were once so common. It was thought worthy of note last year by the most sober of the daily papers that Mr. Toole had breakfasted with Mr. Gladstone. The fact that Mr. Irving breakfasted with Mr. Gladstone last week is also gravely set down; but with no superfluous moralizing; though I dare say some supremely pious journal of Nonconformity will hold up its hands. Matters have gone much further here than in France, socially speaking, odd as that statement may seem to people who regard France as preeminently the land of dramatic license. The most eminent of comedians or tragedians has hardly a social position in Paris-certainly not in the Fanbourg St. Germain. One of them who was here not long ago was asked to luncheon at a very smart London house. Two French visitors of much distinction were asked to the same luncheon, and both declined on hearing that an actor was to be of the party. "We do not meet that sort of people at home," was the response. The relations between M. Gambetta and M. Coquelin have long been matter of notoriety in Paris. Whatever M. Gambetta does is wrong, in the eyes of many of his countrymen, because he does it. But his habit of receiving M, Coquelin at breakfast has done him positive harm in the opinon even of sensitive Liberals of an aristocratic wrt.

An exclusion from society is a positive professional disadvantage to an actor. It was with a view to remedy this that the Garrick Club of London was originally established. "An actor," said one of its founders, "who was never in good company might or might not be a gentleman, but he could not play a gentleman. He did not know how to hold his hat, or to sit in a chair, or to get out of a room." Such a remark is now very much out of date-in England. In France all that can be taught in respect of deportment is taught very carefully at the Theatre Français. Such details as are mentioned above can certainly be taught as a man can be taught to wear a sword. And yet when one of the most gifted comedians of Moliere's house essayed, not many years since, the part of a duke in a well-known play, he was thought to miss somehow the manner, the bearing, the fine flower of flavor or whatever it may be that is considered to belong to a duke in common with other well-bred men; supposing the duke happens to be well-bred. In his private life similar deficiencies have been observed by critical people. "He was too easy," said a lady of an actor whom she had met, and she or another remarked on his too great readiness to shake hands with the ladies in whose presence he found himself.

Perhaps I may tell one more story on this head. At a private dramatic entertainment given in a very well known house in London the Prince of Wales was among the guests, and M. Coquelin was one of the performers. The Prince led the applause, and when the piece was over said some civil thing to M. Coquelin upon his acting, to which M. Coquelin rejoined : "Monseigneur, vous etcs le plus aimable chef de claque qu'on ait jamais vu!? a remark which did not really please the Prince, they say. As a rule, if liberties are taken with people there is as much fault on one side as the other, but few would be inclined to accuse the Prince of Wales of encouraging liberties to be taken. He has a reputa tion for social tact which has long passed for per-

An interview between the Prince of Wales and Mr. Barnum is said to have taken place last week. I mentioned, I believe, Mr. Barnum's success as a story-teller at Mr. Irving's Lyceum dinner. A day or two after, he received a card to some exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, and on arriving found imself in a reserved and conspicuous seat. Presently he heard a voice ask, "Which is he?" and another voice answer, "That old gentleman in a

able young man who had been one of Mr. Irving's guests. "Then," says Mr. Barnum. "I saw why this card had been sent-the Prince wanted to see me." The great showman had been in the presence of royalties before, and deemed it the right thing to raise his hat to the Prince, who acknowledged the salute and inquired for Jumbo, adding "I hope, Mr. Barnum, you don't mean to carry off the Household troops to America." "No, sir," responded the elephant-capturer, "but I am sure the American people would be grateful to me if I brought over your Royal Highness!" The Prince laughed and the conversation came to an end. It is Mr. Barnum who reports it, and a friend of Mr. Baroum who accounts for the white tie by saying that he appears at breakfast in the coffee-room of his hotel in full evening dress, and this raiment he wears during the whole day and in all circumstances. I hope nobody will say that any detail about Mr. Barnum is trivial. But thus far his style of dress has not been extensively imitated in this country, where customs are not established in a day.

THE NORTHWESTERN WHEAT CROPS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Paul. Minn., July 22.-Complete reports have just been received from more than one hundred points in the Northwest showing the condition of the growing crops. In spite of a slight excess of moisture the early spring, the season has been favorable throughout the Northwest to the vigorous growth and healthy development of the wheat plans. Cool weather and abundant moisture have nourished the stalk, with out inducing too rank growth, and have favored the formation of well fided heads and plums, beavy grain, Excessive moisture has caused the appearance of rust, and induced a thin and sickly growth of the plant on most entirely extirpated the insect pests which ravaged the fields in older countries in the Northwest in former years. Throughout Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and Southern Minnesota the outlook for spring wheat is certainly more favorable than it has been at this season in any year since the exceptional crop of 1878; while the crop in Northern Minnesota and Dakota, in spite of unpremising fields on the low grounds of the Red River Valley, promises to maintain, if it does not exceed, its usual high average. There is room for the usual accidents of July blights and wet harvests, but, with reasonably good weather henceforth, the spring as

well as winter crop of this part of the country promises

to be the largest ever grown.

year and the high price of corn have, however, induced a large increase in corn acreage this year at the expense of wheat-growing. The tendency to diversity of crops in the Northwest has also caused a considerable reflection of the acreage of spring wheat in Lowa, southern Minesola and Wisconsin, though this is probably hearly balanced by the increased wheat acreage in the newly-settled country in northern Minnesola and Dakota. The outlook for corn is neither so favorable as that for wheat, nor so groomy as it seemed earlier in the season. The cool, moist weather, which helped the growth of wheat, was a drawback to the planning, permination and growth of corn; and there has been a succession of dismil reports fro the large maize crowing counties of fowa. Mr. Christianaen, the State Commissioner of State les of Munesota, has completed statements showing the acreage of the various c-reals in the State for the present year as compared with 1881, 150, aggregates being as follows: wheat in 1882, 437,055 acres; in 1881, 45,977; corn in 1882, 427,793 acres; in 1881, 145,977; corn in 1882, 427,793 acres; in 1881, 331,150. Total number of acres of wheat given in this report is probability less by 22 per cent than the actual acreage of the State, nineteen counies being unrepresented. It is safe to estimate the total wheat acreage of Minnesota for 1882 at 2,420,851, against 2,963,984 last year, with a yield of seventeen busheles to the actual extended and the actual to the probability the yield will be year and the high price of corn have, however, induced a

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

LONG BRANCH, July 22.-The Tariff Comnission held its first public session this afternoon. A communication was presented and read from ex Senator Willard Warner, of Alabama, arguing against any change in the tariff in the matter of pig iron. He declares himself in favor of the plan and policy of proection as taught by Henry Clay and Horace Greeley,

and as applied in the present tariff.

An elaborate statement was made by Mr. Henry Bower, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Chemists' Association of that city, arguing against any reduction of the daty en imported enemicals. He stated that there were 1,349 on imported chemicals. He started that the production of chemicals. Their capital ranged from \$500 to \$5,000,000 and aggregated \$35,000,000. They employed 30,000 hands and had arrural sales of \$118,000,000. Chemicals were to-day exported in large quantities.

THE HARMONY MILLS STRIKE.

Cohoes, N. Y., July 22,-That portion of Robert Bilesera's report to the New-York Trades Assem-ply relative to the condition of affairs at the Harmony Mills, which refers to the opening of the mill gates on help to resume work under the 10 per cent reduction in wages, is denied by Superintendent Johnston. The latter further states that such intention on the Company's ter further states that such means on the company part will be communicated directly to the operatives, at least three days before the fixed time. Mr. Bilsser's criticism of the company's temements is recarded as unjust. Those dwellings are very confortable and are reuted at 25 per cent, less than the same accommodations in other portions of the city. There are no apparent changes in the determined position assumed by employer and employees.

A STRIKE ENDED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22 .- The strike at the Cleveland Rolling Mills, which began on May S, may now be definitely pronounced ended. A committee of six strikers called on President Chisholm at the company's office, to say that the men had been deceived late going into the strike, and desire to return to work. Mr. hispolm declined to receive them as a committee, for he company's policy is not to recognize the union in my manner, and in taking the men back to work, they my manner, and in taking the men over to work, they are required to sign a decument agreement of a governed by the union. The committeemen were told that if they wished employment they should apply at the mills, where they would be talked with as individuals. They went to the mills with the same required, a darker a consultation with the supermendent, i.e., asying they would ask President Jewett to decare the strike off.

A SUIT DECIDED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 22.-Judge Bingham, f the Common Pleas Court, to-day decided the cases be tween the Baltimore and Ohlo and the Ohio and Pan-Handle Railroad, granting an order of partition for the that the title to the yard rested in the Baltimore and Ohlo. The injunction suit was decided against the Baltimore and Ohlo, and the Pan-Hindie is given too right to do freight and passenger business. The injunction is made perpetual as to the payment of the expense of the division. ivision between Columbus and Newark, and declaring

A PLANETOID DISCOVERED.

Washington, July 22.-The Smithsonian Institution has received from Professor Forrester, of Beston, the announcement of the discovery, by J. Palen, at Pola, Austria, on the 20th of July, 1882, of a planefold of the twelfth magnitude, in twenty-two hours ninemia ates and seven secon is right ascension, twelve degrees seven minutes of south declination, with a daily motion of four minutes south.

A CHARITABLE WOMAN.

New-Haven, July 22.- The late Mrs. Mary A. Douglass Miller bequeathed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions \$2,000; Women's Board of Missions, \$2,000; American Home Missionary Society, \$4,000; New-Haven Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; Home for the Friendless in this city, \$1,000; Connectle cut Training School for Nurses, \$1,000; Connectled State Hospital, \$1,000, and for the Douglass Fellowship in Yale Codlege, founded by the deceased, \$4,000.

QUARANTINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—It is represented the the recent appointment by the National Board of Health of a committee of naval doctors to visit the islands in the bay has resulted in the selection of qua-antine grounds on Angel Island.

MISS PARNELL'S FUNERAL, BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 22 .- The funeral

day at the Ironsides, Bordentown. The funeral will stars at 11:30 for Trenton. STABBING TWO MEN. In a fight in Newark-st., Newark, last night,

of Miss Fauny Parnell will take place at 11 a.m. on Mon

James McClatchey was stabbed in the back, and John Curley was wounded in the hand. John Garrity, who did the stabbing, was arrested. McClatchey was

INJURED BY FALLING FROM A STOOP.

Morris Rosenthal, a young man residing at